

Euenkrates variegatum (Kirby)

1891. *Sphingolabis variegata* Kirby, Journ. Linn. Soc. London Zool., XXIII, p. 526. [♀; Sierra Leone.]
 1903. *Chelisoches vittatus* Burr, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., (7), XI, p. 274. [♂; Ogowe, West Africa (type locality); Oguega (Ogrugu), Niger River.⁷]
 1904. *Chelisoches limbatus* Borg, Arkiv för Zoologi, I, p. 575, pl. 26, fig. 7. [♂, ♀; Bonge, Cameroons.]
 1907. *Enkrates flavipennis* Burr, Trans. Entom. Soc. London, 1907, p. 132. (Not *Forficula flavipennis*, Fabricius.)

I have seen a single male of this species, from Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons, and in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The species is one of the Western Forest Province, ranging from as far west as Sierra Leone, east to the Cameroons (Bonge) and French Congo (Ogowe), north to Southern Nigeria (Ogrugu).⁷

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**Undescribed Pselaphidae Collected by Dr. J. C.
Bradley in Panama (Coleoptera).**

By FRANK C. FLETCHER, Cornell University.

BIBRAX gen. nov. (Goniacerini.)

Head with a long antennal tubercle, antennae closely approximate at base, geniculate, eleven-segmented. Eyes very feebly developed, composed of but a single facet. Maxillary palpi very short, four-segmented, with the first segment extremely minute, visible only after dissection.

Prothorax unarmed, with basal transverse and lateral longitudinal sulci.

Elytra unarmed, humeri not prominent, discal and sutural striae present, base of each elytron bifoveate.

Abdomen with five visible dorsal and six ventral segments, strongly and broadly margined; first ventral long and fully visible from side to side. Posterior segments of male not emarginate or divided, but modified as described below, female segments simple.

⁷Or Ogrugu, as some authors have it. This record was originally given by Burr as Oguega, Niger River. I feel little doubt as to the correctness of my reference of it to Ogrugu. This locality is on the Anambara tributary of the Niger.

Legs moderate in length, middle coxae subcontiguous, hind coxae approximate, tarsi with a single claw and with a very slender hair-like appendage.

Genotype, *Bibrax bradleyi* sp. nov.

***Bibrax bradleyi* sp. nov.**

♂. Uniform dark reddish-brown, opaque, legs and antennae slightly paler, palpi light yellow. Slightly depressed, narrowed anteriorly. Vestiture consisting of dense, erect golden pubescence, the hairs recurved at tip.

Head densely and rather coarsely punctured, on the tubercle the punctures become confluent making a rugose surface. Exclusive of the tubercle broader than long, dorsal surface beginning at basal one-fifth raised into a broad, medially slightly canaliculate convexity, from the anterior end of which arises the antennal tubercle; tubercle three-fourths as long as head, subconical, finely carinate dorsally, apex slightly expanded. Sides of head strongly depressed anteriorly. Eyes very feebly developed, consisting of but a single facet, situated on the projecting sides of the head about the middle. Antennae inserted under the tip of the tubercle, geniculate, about one-half as long as body including tubercle, densely clothed with golden recurved hairs which become straighter and longer as the tip is reached; first segment very long, three-fourths as long as the remainder of the antenna, slightly arcuate, second almost one-third as long as first, obconical, third longer than broad, obconical, almost half as long as second, fourth and fifth subequal, subovate, very little longer than broad, sixth to eighth almost globular, eighth slightly smaller than seventh, ninth to eleventh enlarged to form a club, eighth and ninth transverse, eleven as long as broad, narrowed and bluntly pointed at apex. Ventral surface of head grooved along the middle line, with a strong fovea at base; gula on either side convex, on the anterior or buccal margin armed with a strong, sharp, anteriorly pointing tooth. Palpi very short, first segment very small, visible only after dissection, second strongly arcuate, enlarged at apex, third ovate, slightly longer than broad, fourth five-ninths as broad as long, elongate-ovate, obtusely pointed at apex, obliquely truncate at base, with a short thick terminal appendage.

Prothorax convex, slightly broader than long, strongly narrowed behind the middle, with a deep basal fovea on either side and a median one, all connected by an ill-defined sulcus which on either side passes from the lateral foveae to apical three-fourths, forming prominent rounded lobes on the pro-

thoracic sides; median fovea connected with the base by a channel; no median sulcus. The entire surface densely and irregularly punctate, the lateral protuberances very finely punctured. Surface entirely covered with dense, erect, golden pubescence, the tips of the hairs recurved.

Elytra broader than long, regularly narrowed from apex, narrower at base than thorax, five-sevenths as long as abdomen, humeri not prominent. Surface convex, each elytron with two foveae at base, discal stria deep and broad in basal half, but from then on becoming fainter to apex, its bottom with a row of punctures; sutural stria broad and ill-defined, likewise provided for its entire length with a row of punctures.

Abdomen gradually narrowed from base to apex; first three, visible, dorsal segments equal, fourth longer; first four ventral segments about equal, the fourth flattened and shining in the middle, fifth longer than the others with a large, transverse, shining, and well-defined depression, last with a deep circular fovea apically. All dorsal segments strongly and longitudinally convex, their separation strongly marked; side margins limited within by a deep groove, the area between which and the edge very convex.

Legs moderately long, front and middle coxae subcontiguous, hind coxae approximate; all the femora clavate, the middle femora articulating close to the coxae; front tibiae arcuate, inflated, inner surface concave for the entire length, this concavity is polished and limited on either side by a fine carina, within which is a row of minute bristles; middle and hind tibiae straight. Third tarsal segment about two-thirds as long as second, provided with a single claw, but with a very slender hair-like appendage.

Length 2.5 mm. *Breadth*, .8 mm.

♀. In all respects similar to the male described above, except that the ventral segments are all evenly convex and lack depressions of any kind.

Described from one male and one female collected in April, 1924, by Dr. J. C. Bradley, on Barro Colorado Island, Gatun Lake, Canal Zone, Panama, and to whom I take pleasure in dedicating this very interesting little beetle.

Types in the collection of Cornell University, Holotype No. 766.1 ♂, Allotype No. 766.2 ♀.

Bibrax is a very isolated genus in the tribe Goniacerini and is not at all closely related to any other described genus. The strongly margined abdomen and eleven-segmented antennae necessitate placing it in the vicinity of the Ethiopian genus

Ogmocerus with which otherwise it has but little affinity. It differs from *Ogmocerus* in the much more strongly developed antennal tubercle, small eyes, male modifications of the abdomen, sub-contiguous middle coxae, and many other characters.

There is a very strong superficial resemblance to some of the Metopiini, particularly to *Metopiellus hirtus* (Reitt.) in the general facies, inflated front tibiae, small eyes, and the relative length of the last two tarsal segments, but the single claw, fully visible first ventral segment, equal number of segments in the two sexes, the undivided last segment in the male, and the type of modification of the last three in the same sex forbids any such association.

Raffray has shown (Ann. soc. ent. France, 1890, 59: 317) that the Goniacerini do not invariably possess three-segmented palpi as he first supposed, but for some reason he failed to indicate this in the generic and tribal characterizations in the *Genera Insectorum*, though four segments are figured in the palpus of *Ogmocerus giganteus*.

***Euphalepsus panamensis* sp. nov.**

Form strongly ventricose; rufo-castaneous throughout, palpi light-yellow; pubescence rather sparse, pale, and recurved.

Head about as long as wide; frontal tubercles prominent, sides with a few large punctures posteriorly, otherwise the surface of the head is impunctate; front depressed, vertex with a scarcely noticeable depression; on a line passing through the posterior margins of the eyes there are on each side, two extremely minute pore-like foveae separated from one another only by a very thin lamina, the foveae being scarcely as large as the coarse punctures of the antennal tubercles. Eyes large, convex and prominent. Antennae with a gradually-formed club, first segment cylindrical, longer than the others, second subquadrate, longer than the remaining segments of the funicle, third obconic, about as long as wide, fourth to eighth transverse, gradually very slightly broader, these subequal in length, ninth and tenth transverse, eleven oblong-ovate, longer than the two preceding, the last three broader than the preceding forming a feebly differentiated club.

Prothorax gibbous, as long as broad, slightly narrowed at base, very much so at apex, much narrower than the elytra; basal portion with a transverse, deep and arcuate sulcus not dilated at middle; the sulcus connects on either side with a broad deep fovea from which a deep and well-marked sulcus extends anteriorly to half the length of the prothorax; a very

fine carina present between base of prothorax and the transverse sulcus.

Elytra strongly convex, much broader than long; base strongly quadrifoveate, with a sharp carina, which on either side extends on to the elytra in a well-marked humeral callus which ends abruptly and does not extend further as a carina; discal stria lacking, sutural stria entire; surface clothed with golden recurved hairs more sparsely placed than on the prothorax.

Abdomen equal in length to the elytra, regularly rounded to the apex; first dorsal segment longer, the rest subequal; a broad and deep fovea present on either side at the lateral margins of the base of the first dorsal segment.

Length 1.6 mm. *Breadth* .9 mm.

Described from one female specimen collected in April, 1924, by Dr. J. C. Bradley, on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama. *Holotype* in the collection of Cornell University, No. 767.

Panamensis is a member of Raffray's group II, containing three heretofore described species, namely, *rugipes* Raffray from Venezuela, *globipennis* Reitter from Mexico, and *humeralis* Raffray from Colombia.

From *rugipes*, *panamensis* is easily known by its much smaller size, by the very small and peculiarly formed foveae of the head, and by the transverse thoracic sulcus not being dilated or foveate at the middle.

From *globipennis* it differs in its much smaller size, non-carinate prothorax, the transverse ninth and tenth antennal segments, etc.

From *humeralis* to which it is most closely related, it may be distinguished by its smaller size, very feeble fovea of the vertex, the peculiar foveae of the head, and the absolutely smooth elytra.

Beneficial Insects Trapped in Bait-pails.

By S. W. FROST, Arendtsville, Pennsylvania.*

In operating bait-pails as traps for the adults of the oriental fruit moth (*Laspeyresia molesta* Busck.), many insects were captured including beneficial, injurious and forms otherwise

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